

Emergency Manager before he began his tenure as Commissioner.

Commissioner Fischler has commanded major incidents, including hurricanes and coastal storms that destroyed 104 homes in 48 hours, the 1995 Wildfires, the 1996 TWA incident, and the county's response in 2001 to the World Trade Center in support of our neighbors in New York City. His skill as a leader, manager and emergency services expert invariably saved lives, property and hardship for the people of our community in each of these instances. Most importantly, he ensured professional, timely, organized response in the event of each challenging disaster.

Commissioner Fischler is also a vice-president of the NYS Emergency Management Association, a member of the International Association of Fire Chiefs Terrorism/Homeland Security Committee and has spoken extensively throughout the country. Furthermore, the Commissioner is an attorney and is heavily involved in community activities.

During Commissioner Fischler's distinguished tenure, Suffolk County became the first county in New York State to develop and implement a Hurricane/Coastal Storm Plan and Special Needs Sheltering Program. Additionally, it is believed that Suffolk County became the first municipality in the nation to develop a Mental Health Special Needs Sheltering Program. Finally, Commissioner Fischler's leadership prompted Suffolk County to be the first county in New York State and the greater northeast to be designated "Storm Ready" by the National Weather Service.

Commissioner Fischler has served Suffolk County with the highest degree of professionalism and excellence. I wish to extend a sincere thank you to Commissioner Fischler for his many years of remarkable public service to the people of Suffolk County, for the legacy of excellence he leaves behind for our fire, rescue and emergency services and for his highly capable, selfless and steady leadership during our most trying and dangerous times over the past ten years.

TRIBUTE TO NORMAN B. CHAMP,
JR. OF ST. LOUIS, MO

HON. RUSS CARNAHAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 10, 2005

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, my remarks today are to pay tribute to the life of Mr. Norman B. Champ, Jr., of St. Louis, MO, husband of Judith Smith Champ.

Mr. Champ's remarkable life took him through ventures in politics, business, farming, and the arts. He spent twenty years as the democratic committeeman for Clayton Township and was a member of the St. Louis County Board of Jail Visitors. His business acumen led him through careers in dairy farming and a trucking equipment company.

He had an undeniable impact on the arts community. He was on the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, was a member of the Missouri Arts Council, and was one of the longest serving members of the National Council of the Arts.

Mr. Speaker, the outpouring of support by family, friends, and the community made it evident to all what an extraordinary person Mr.

Champ was. His wife, children, and grandchildren are a great testament to who he was as a person. My prayers are with his family, friends, and community today, as we honor his life.

HONORING THE 2004 AFRICAN AMERICAN ETHNIC SPORTS HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 10, 2005

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the inductions of twelve former black Olympians into the African American Ethnic Sports Hall of Fame on July 8, 2004 in Sacramento, California. The honorees were notable not only for their tremendous athletic achievements, but also for the profound social significance these achievements carried.

The Athens Games in 2004 marked the 100th anniversary of the first African American participation in the Olympics, when George Poage earned bronze medals in the 200- and 400-meter hurdles, and Joseph Stadler won a silver medal in the standing high jump in St. Louis in 1904. In the past 100 years, African Americans have produced numerous outstanding Olympic performances, and the July inductees to the African American Ethnic Sports Hall of Fame are responsible for some of the finest.

Of the Hall of Fame's twelve honorees, eleven were track and field athletes, and one was a coach. Alice Coachman-Davis, who was not allowed to participate in organized athletic activities while growing up in the South, became the first African American woman to win a gold medal when she placed first in the high jump at the London Games in 1948. Harrison Dillard won an astounding 82 consecutive 110-meter hurdles races, a record which still stands. Wilbur Ross coached two of the most successful Olympic athletes of all time, Carl Lewis and Michael Johnson. And Tommie Smith and John Carlos, who finished first and third, respectively, in the 200 meters at the 1968 Games in Mexico City, took a courageous stand for social justice in one of the most powerful moments in the history of the Olympics. Other Hall of Fame inductees included Milt Campbell, Herb Douglas, Lee Evans, Edith McGuire-Duvall, Dr. Reginald Pearman, Wyomia Tyus and John Woodruff, all of whom were outstanding track and field athletes.

These inductees' achievements are clearly remarkable in the pure athletic sense, but when placed in their social context, they are even more meaningful. Athletics has played an important role in the broader Civil Rights movement, and the Olympic Arena has provided not only an opportunity for African Americans to prove that they could compete with the rest of the world, but has also served as a forum for making important social and political statements. Today, it is of vital importance that we continue to recognize and pay tribute to these achievements, and that we continue to draw inspiration from them in furthering our own work for equality, justice and peace. On behalf of the Ninth Congressional District, I salute both the African American Ethnic Sports Hall of Fame and its July 2004 inductees for

their invaluable contributions to athletics, the United States, and the entire world.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SANITY OF LIFE ACT AND THE TAXPAYER FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 10, 2005

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce two bills relating to abortion. These bills stop the federal government from promoting abortion. My bills accomplish this goal by prohibiting federal funds from being used for population control or "family planning" through exercising Congress's constitutional power to restrict federal court's jurisdiction by restoring each state's authority to protect unborn life.

Abortion on demand is no doubt the most serious sociopolitical problem of our age. The lack of respect for life that permits abortion significantly contributes to our violent culture and our careless attitude toward liberty. Whether a civilized society treats human life with dignity or contempt determines the outcome of that civilization. Reaffirming the importance of the sanctity of life is crucial for the continuation of a civilized society. There is already strong evidence that we are on the slippery slope toward euthanasia and non-consensual human experimentation. Although the real problem lies within people's hearts and minds, the legal problems of protecting life stem from the ill-advised Roe v. Wade ruling, where the court usurped the state's authority over abortion.

One of the bills I am introducing today, the Sanctity of Life Act of 2005, reverses some of the damage done by Roe v. Wade. The Sanctity of Life Act provides that the federal courts of the United States, up to and including the Supreme Court, do not have jurisdiction to hear abortion-related cases. Congress must use the authority granted to it in Article 3, Section 1 of the Constitution to rein in rogue federal judges from interfering with a state's ability to protect unborn life.

In addition to restricting federal court jurisdiction over abortion, Congress must stop the unconstitutional practice of forcing Americans to subsidize abortion providers. It is not enough to say that "family planning" groups may not use federal funds to perform or promote abortion. After all, since money is fungible, federal funding of any activities of these organizations forces taxpayers to underwrite the organizations' abortion activities. This is why I am also introducing the Taxpayer Freedom of Conscience Act. The Taxpayer Freedom of Conscience Act prohibits any federal official from expending any federal funds for any population control or population planning program or any family planning activity. To paraphrase Thomas Jefferson, it is "sinful and tyrannical" to force the American taxpayers to subsidize programs and practices they find morally abhorrent.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that my colleagues will join me in support of these two bills. By following the Constitution and using the power granted to the Congress by the Constitution, we can restore respect for freedom of conscience and the sanctity of human life.